

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

THE ONLY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

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2,000 are off jobs at UC



STANDING ROOM only crowd of UC employees and students jammed Pauley Ballroom on the Berkeley campus last Friday at meeting called by Central Labor Council for public negotiations to avoid a confrontation. Governor Rea-

gan, UC President Charles Hitch and the UC regents were invited as persons with power to make decisions. They didn't show and Berkeley Chancellor Albert H. Bowker, who did appear, admitted he couldn't act on settlement.



BUILDING TRADES pickets marched first in UC protest. These craftsmen are picketing at main Bancroft Way & Telegraph Avenue entry to the university.

Student support pledged

Students have similar problems in dealing with University of California management as employees, Larry Seidman, co-president of the Associated Students of UC told last week's Pauley Ballroom meeting.

Seidman, who shared the chair with Alameda County Central Labor Council President Russell R. Crowell, declared after labor representatives had detailed their case:

"What you say is familiar. We have no grievance procedure either. Final disposition of disciplinary cases rests with the chancellor."

"Like you, we have too much inability to get to those who

are decision makers. The buck is passed up and down the state and up and down the university.

"We've been fighting for more student aid so that the university will remain open to people of every class."

"They send us to the federal government, to Congress, tell us to go to the Legislature."

"President Hitch told us in December that he would take our case to the people. He sympathizes with us."

"He still sympathizes and we are still waiting."

Seidman got applause when he warned the predominantly labor crowd that the university was seeking to "divide and conquer" by telling workers that their raises would have to come out of student aid funds.

"If you allow that blatant kind of divide and conquer technique to prevail we're all lost."

MORE on page 9

from the

EDITOR'S CHAIR

Old Dicky with new trick

—page 12

Protest continues despite injunction

(Editorial page 11)

Close to 2,000 union members were off the job at the University of California this week in a massive protest at university wage-cutting, speedup and refusal to agree to elementary labor-management conditions in a year of pass-the-buck "bargaining."

The protest began last Friday when 600 building tradesmen left their jobs at the Berkeley Campus and Berkeley and Livermore Radiation Laboratories.

By Monday, more than 1,200 other union members had joined the building tradesmen on picket lines around the campus.

The university got a temporary anti-picketing injunction late Monday and campus cops began serving copies of the unanimous court order on sign-carrying pickets Tuesday.

Pickets forwarded the legal papers to the Alameda County Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council, their UC bargaining spokesmen, and continued to patrol the campus perimeter.

The order by Alameda County Superior Judge Robert Bostick is returnable in court next Tuesday for arguments on the university's plea for a preliminary injunction.

The university claimed the effect of the protest was minimal and Berkeley Chancellor Albert H. Bowker threatened those "who do not perform their duties will not be paid and those taking part in the strike are subject to additional sanctions under regents' policies."

Noting that Bowker claimed 2 per cent of the university's employees were out, Building Trades Council Business Representative Lamar Childers said "there are more than that on the building trades picket line alone."

The UC Press, UC Center for Labor Research & Education, a Richmond UC facility and others were down and trash disposal, sanitation and food service were becoming a problem.

As court papers were being

The issues

Nearly 2,000 University of California employees who are members of unions affiliated to the Alameda County Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council are protesting over a number of issues of which these are central:

1. The University's refusal to match prevailing wages although it has longstanding prevailing wage agreements.

2. The university's refusal to agree to a simple three or four step grievance procedure with neutral arbitration. Grievance procedure now varies from department to department, so-called "arbitrators" are university faculty members or other employees and their recommendations may be overturned by the chancellor.

3. The university's move to cut wages, notably but not exclusively its plan for "maintenance" rates for building tradesmen at an estimated 50 per cent pay cut.

4. The university's refusal to sign contracts with unions—although it signs them with suppliers and contractors and gives the latter the type of arbitration of disputes it denies workers.

served on pickets. Labor Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx and Childers were leading a demonstra-

MORE on page 9



PLACE CARD reads "Governor Reagan" but it wasn't needed because Governor Reagan didn't show up on labor's invitation for public negotiations to avoid the University of California confrontation. Left to right seated are State Senator John Holmdahl, Assemblyman Carlos Bee, attorney Victor Van Bourg, Central Labor

Council President Russell R. Crowell next to Reagan's unused place card. Standing at rostrum are, from left, CLC Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx, Building Trades Business Representative Lamar Childers and UC Berkeley Chancellor Albert H. Bowker.

How to Buy

FHA finds itself in a scandal

Another FHA program which was supposed to help moderate-income families obtain livable houses has erupted into a scandal involving large mortgage companies, real estate speculators and brokers, banks, lawyers and even FHA employees.

The government itself stands to lose millions of dollars, while many families who were victimized by the program already have lost or soon may lose their homes.

The latest corruption involves the government's housing subsidy program. Under Section 235 of the 1968 Housing Act, families with incomes not more than 135 per cent of the limits necessary to qualify for public housing in their localities, can get mortgage subsidies.

Depending on family size and income, the subsidy can re-

duce the mortgage rate to as little as 1 per cent, with the government paying the balance of the regular FHA rate. The required down payment can be as little as \$200 and the mortgage can run as long as 40 years to cut monthly payments further.

Other government programs provide help for families with a little higher income but still below average for their areas; for example, the mortgage subsidies available under the Housing Opportunity Allowance Program of 1970.

HOWEVER, in a number of large cities speculators seized on the subsidy programs to buy substandard houses and resell them to low-income families at inflated prices.

With the aid of the mortgage companies, and the alleged connivance of some FHA app-

raisers, the houses were approved for the subsidized mortgages.

The first results of this exploitation were exposed last year by U. S. Representative Wright Pitman (D., Tex.).

In some reported cases speculators would buy substandard houses for \$3,000 to \$4,000 or so, (in one case as little as \$1,500), paint the houses and make a few repairs, and then sell them for as much as \$10,000 to \$12,000 and more. The FHA appraisers approved the high resale prices.

In Detroit, government authorities reported last year that FHA already has had to repossess several thousand such homes financed with subsidized mortgages.

Some families were unable to meet the payments on the inflated mortgages. Some abandoned the dwellings because they were basically in bad condition despite superficial repairs made by the speculators.

The chief inspector of the Detroit fire department last winter charged that some of the homes were burned down by investment companies to collect the fire insurance.

MORE RECENTLY, in New York City, 10 corporations and some 40 individuals, including a number of FHA employees, have been indicted by a Federal grand jury for arranging inflated appraisals of subsidized houses.

Almost 2,000 dwellings already are involved, with additional suspect transactions under investigation. Among the indicted firms are Eastern Service Corp., a big mortgage broker, and the well-known Dun & Bradstreet credit-rating company.

Perhaps the crudest irony is that the government has said it expects the victim home buy-

ers to continue the payments without any reduction on their inflated mortgages.

In New York City alone, the federal Housing and Urban Development department is now the reluctant owner of 2,672 FHA-insured homes it has had to take over because of mortgage default or abandonment.

To add to the government's problems, squatters have moved into some of the abandoned houses and refuse to move out.

The problem of government repossession of houses bought by moderate-income families under Section 235 and other programs, is by no means confined to Detroit and New York, but has occurred in Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington State and many other areas.

The existence of hundreds of thousands of abandoned homes is especially ironic in a time of critical housing shortage.

While not all of the abandoned homes in the large cities today indicate corruption of the subsidy programs, government officials themselves estimate that there are, for example, 100,000 abandoned dwelling units in New York City; some 20,000 in Philadelphia; 10,000 in St. Louis, and 5,000 in Chicago.

The Section 235 and other government mortgage subsidy programs are continuing although on a more limited, careful basis.

IRONICALLY, the National Association of Real Estate Boards is pressuring FHA to speed up approvals and to reduce safeguards requiring that technical experts must certify that the roof won't leak in a few years, that the water heater won't break down or the furnace fail.

Apparently not concerned about the harm already done

to many low-income home buyers, and the millions the government has lost, the realtors now complain that FHA is making "excessive demands for repairs."

Unfortunately, the FHA requires that the mortgage lender submit the application for a mortgage subsidy, not the potential home buyer.

Or in the case of new houses built under the 235 program, the builder arranges for the subsidized mortgage.

This requirement for dealing through intermediaries is unfortunate because a moderate-income home-seeker can't find his own house and then apply for the mortgage subsidy.

The intermediaries make the arrangements and thus have the opportunity to inflate mortgages, charge unconscionable prices for resales, reduce the quality of new houses and in general milk the program.

THE WAY the racket has been operating, the speculators buy up houses and then seek out low-income buyers.

One reader reports that she was approached by a real estate dealer who told her she could qualify for a subsidy. The lure was that she could get a lot of cash for her present home and then buy the subsidized house with only a small down payment.

The real underlying problem is that FHA has always tended to be industry-oriented rather than consumer-minded, and the government's attitude has been that it must allow big profits for private industry in order to get houses built.

Families approached to buy either old or new houses with the promise of an FHA interest subsidy can protect themselves only by getting an independent expert appraisal of the quality and value of the dwelling.

(Copyright 1972)

'Come and Get It!'



It'll cost more to phone

The California Public Utilities Commission has handed Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company a \$70,000,000 a year rate

Detroit's big 3 formally seek smog rule delay

The big three automobile makers—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—formally asked the Environmental Protection Agency yesterday to delay for one year the vehicle emission standards they have been ordered to meet in 1975 model cars.

The EPA has scheduled hearings starting April 10 on the applications, which followed similar petitions by Volvo of Sweden and International Harvester.

The Clean Air Act of 1970 requires a 90 per cent reduction in auto emissions of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide in 1975 models, compared with 1970 models. But the act also provided that the EPA may grant a one-year delay under certain conditions.

increase, to become effective on May 4.

The commission overruled opposition at PUC hearings of San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego city governments to any phone company rate increase. A commission attorney had asked PUC to turn down the company, arguing that rate raises would be inflationary.

The rate increase puts PT&T's rate of return at 7.85 per cent, up from 6.84 per cent.

The raise was estimated by the commission at a 4.1 per cent average for telephone subscribers.

Specifics of the rate increase include:

• A 35-cent increase from 65 cents to \$1 in the minimum person-to-person long distance call charge and a 15-cent increase in the minimum for other operator-assisted calls, from 35 cents to 50 cents.

• A 6.7 per cent increase in the message unit rate.

• A 35-cent per month charge for unlisted telephones.

PT&T had asked for \$77,400,000 in rate increases toward the raises it agreed to end last year's Communications Workers strike and subsequent catch-up raises to management and non-union employees.

Getting your money's worth

Exhaust control hazards

Exhaust emission control techniques used on 16 of 26 new cars it tested present driveability problems which could result in accidents, according to Consumer Reports.

The magazine's April issue will report that its test drivers had more than one close call when an engine quit suddenly in the middle of a busy intersection.

"Too many new cars are hard to start and warm up, and are prone to miss and stall in traffic, in many instances even after extended warmup," concludes Consumer Reports, based on reader complaints.

There is a tendency to associate the problem of hard starting, missing and stalling with the problems of engine knocking and pinging.

"The two are essentially unrelated," says Consumer Reports, and "switching to a higher octane fuel . . . will not cure the balky driveability problems so many of new cars are experiencing."

THE PROBLEMS with new car balkiness can be traced, says the magazine, to some auto manufacturers' choice of the least expensive and most expedient ways to make their

cars comply with the federal exhaust emission standards for 1971 and 1972, but without sufficient regard to the effect on driveability in the real world.

The magazine, published by the nonprofit Consumers Union, says if you have already purchased a balky new car, complain to your dealer.

"For those owners who complain, several manufacturers are now offering 'fixes' designed to correct the ailments," it reports, adding though that such 'fixes' may or may not have been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.

While agreeing with the concept of emission controls and noting they are successful in reducing pollution, the consumer publication raises some questions about the validity of the federal test conditions and cities as one shortcoming the fact that the same exhaust emission limits are set for all passenger cars regardless of size.

CONSUMER REPORTS predicts that by next year, when still more stringent federal standards will control the amount of exhaust emissions,

"the internal combustion engine as we know it will have an even more difficult time meeting them."

The April issue, which contains ratings and comments on dozens of 1972 cars, says the auto industry maintains that there has been insufficient time to design more efficient pollution-reducing equipment. But, notes Consumer Reports, the first nationwide moves toward controlling automotive emissions began some nine years ago.

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JOHN M. ESHLEMAN,
Editor

POSTMASTER: PLEASE SEND CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICES, FORM 357, TO 1622 EAST TWELFTH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF. 94606.

Moscone health bill gets labor backing

State Senator George Moscone's Consumer Health Protection Act fills the California Labor Federation's specifications for a state health care system.

Federation Secretary John F. Henning said legislation such as Moscone's bill to establish comprehensive prepaid health care for all Californians will get solid Federation support.

Moscone's plan has a rival in Governor Reagan's "catastrophic" illness health care proposal which will have an annual easeload of 10,000 persons contrasted to the Moscone bill's coverage of all 20,000,000 in the state.

Reagan's bill will cost wage earners \$36 a year in fees and would not extend any care until the patient has spent \$8,000 on medical care.

Moscone's measure would cover 95 per cent of each person's hospital and medical costs.

Wage earners, employers and government would share the cost with workers and self-employed paying by far the least. Some 25,000,000 workers would pay via payroll deductions on a graduated scale with those

making under \$5,000 taxed at 1 per cent for a \$50 maximum, those in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 bracket 2 per cent, a \$200 maximum, and the \$10,000 and up bracket paying 3 per cent.

Financing of the \$7,500,000 program would be divided thus:

Receipts for present health services, such as Medi-Cal, \$2,900,000,000.

2. Payroll deductions \$1,050,000,000.

3. Employer payments, \$3,150,000,000.

4. Payments by self-employed persons, \$400,000,000.

In introducing the measure, Moscone said:

"Health care services in California are in disarray and chaotic conditions exist everywhere."

"The patient is too often given far less or, almost as bad, far more than he needs medically. And he is continually asked to share the increasing cost of paying for it."

"Patients with inadequate health insurance are being denied the services they need. When private insurance is available, it too often requires unnecessary procedures and hospitalization."

Moscone emphasized that, although he anticipates opponents to attempt to label it "socialized medicine," it is not.

There are two major differences, he said: The patient will have his choice of doctors and the doctors, subject to "fair and adequate" payment schedules, will remain in private practice.

But the measure would absorb Medi-Cal and Medicare and make it unprofitable for private health insurance programs to continue, Moscone said.

"I just don't think the people of California are willing to countenance the continual sharp increases in health care while insurance companies report increasing profits to their shareholders and offer less than adequate coverage," he said.

The Consumers Health Pro-

'Catastrophic' illness health plans opposed

The long neglected health needs of Americans can be met better by the Kennedy-Corman-Griffiths bill now before Congress than by "catastrophic insurance" plans proposed by President Nixon and Governor Reagan, a union spokesman declared.

Einar O. Mohn, director of the Western Regional Conference of Teamsters and chairman of the California Council for Health Plan Alternatives, said runaway inflation and a warped distribution of health services have created a health insurance industry that "milks us of our money without taking a single significant step either to control or to improve quality."

"Our needs will not be met by the false promises of catastrophic insurance, nor will they be met by pumping more money into the hands of the insurance industry," Mohn told a California Nurses Association workshop at Asilomar.

"They will be met only when the federal government—through management of the purchasing system—becomes a partner with us (consumers) at the community level in reshaping the health systems where we live and work. And that, I believe, can only be accomplished by enactment of the Health Security Act, also known as the Kennedy-Corman-Griffiths bill."

Mohn was sharply critical of what he termed a "new breed of health entrepreneurs"—those who seek to make "enormous profits from sickness and injury and who exploit the shortages and disorder in existing manpower and facilities."

He said the Congress has taken only "trivial, half way measures" to solve the inadequacies of health care, explaining:

"Instead of national health insurance, we just barely got Medicare, a program whose promise of relief of the health problems of the aged turned out instead to be a vast public works program to enrich insurance companies and Blue Cross and Blue Shield."

ITT is generous to its president

Harold S. Geneen, president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, may be having his troubles these days with Senate hearings on political influence-buying.

But he's well paid for it; in fact he's the nation's highest paid executive.

Last year, Geneen earned \$812,494 in salary and exercised stock options worth an additional \$795,850.

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tection Act would be administered through a nine-member State Health Commission, with a majority of Commission members to be consumers. Commission members would be appointed by the governor subject to Senate confirmation.

The scope of benefits under the plan would include prevention, screening, annual health exams, diagnosis and treatment in and out of the hospital, extended and nursing home care, medical rehabilitation, dentistry, psychiatric care in and out of the hospital, and prescription drugs for chronic conditions.

Eligible for coverage under the Consumer's Health Protection Act would be:

All legal residents of the State; all Medi-Cal recipients; all medical indigents not now eligible for Medi-Cal; non-resident migrant farm workers showing evidence of current employment in California; and employees of the federal government not covered by federal plans, such as those protecting military personnel.



TEAMSTERS ask baseball fans not to buy Seabrook produced soft drinks at Athletics game in Oakland Coliseum. This is one of a number of consumer lines in support of the soft drink strike, now in its fifth month.

Water district aides vote for union

Alameda County Water District engineering department employees have voted 16 to 6 for representation by a coalition of the Western Council of Engineers and United Public Employees Local 390, the union announced.

Local 390 already represents the district's 60 office and field

personnel.

Professional engineers in the Fremont agency will be represented by the Western Council of Engineers and United Public Employees Local 390, the union announced.

The election was supervised by the State Conciliation Service.



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Chips and Chatter

By Gunnar (Benny) Benonys

Pickets! Pickets! All over and around the University of California. All the Building Trades Union and the Unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council are protesting in a dispute on wages, fringes and working conditions. (See story elsewhere in this issue).

Brother C. F. and Edith Boam (retired) are enjoying their bus trip to Catalina, Los Angeles and San Diego. Weather is beautiful, warm and sunny.

Robert Heffley, P.O. Box 212, Bieber, Calif., 96009, dropped us a line to say "Hello" to the Brothers.

Brother Al Holm, retired, served as President of the Ahmes Shrine Rod & Gun Club for the year of 1971.

The work picture is still very slow with very few new starts of jobs. The out of work list fluctuates up and down from week to week as quite a few members are able to pick up requests from former employers.

Members on the sick, injured and recovery lists are Larry Blyth, Jim Casey, John Gaba, Jerry Gilkerson, A. C. Hammarson, Lloyd F. Hansen, S. R. Herrington, William Holgers, Roy Jones, Fred Mathieu, Otis McClain, John Melton, Loyal Powley, William Schooley, L. S. Stoglin, James Swan, William Voth.

Uncle Benny heard that a chiseler is a man who goes stag to a wife-swapping party.

Little Gee Gee says she knows an executive who is so old that when he chases his secretary around the desk, he can't remember why.

Cousin Al claims, many a man has been slapped because his hand was quicker than the "aye."

See you at the next meeting, Brothers?

AFSCME 1695

By Ernie Haberkern

Last Friday, April 14, one of the largest meetings ever held by trade unionists on the Berkeley campus took place. The morale and unity of campus workers was high as they confronted Chancellor Bowker and other administrative spokesmen in the presence of a representative showing of Alameda county state legislators. Brothers Groulx and Childers laid it on the line.

They exposed the irresponsibility of the Regents not one of whom bothered to attend the meeting and some of whom did not even respond to the Labor Council's invitation. Some Regents did reply usually with one or two line excuses. Several were in Europe. Whether vacationing or looking after the run-away shops set up in Europe by the multinational corporations Regents own we do not know.

The whole story is covered elsewhere in the Labor Journal but there is one point that I want to raise. The Regents were attacked for their irresponsibility. The Governor was attacked by everybody for his tight-fisted pro-business policies. The administrators were attacked by Assemblyman Crown among others, for passing the buck when it was their own priorities which determined that new buildings (including mansions for vice-chancellors) be built rather than paying decent wages and it was their own pol-

icy which denied many employees a decent grievance procedure. One group got off without mention and that was the legislators themselves.

The fact is that our COPE-sponsored legislators have not so far made any kind of serious fight to pass collective bargaining legislation which would force the University to sign contracts with majority organizations just as federal legislation finally forced the University to pay into unemployment insurance. Even short of this measure, however, we should remember that it is the legislature that votes the funds for the University. That is a powerful weapon to hold over UC's head and it seems to me that our legislators might well insist that the University treat its employees decently before it comes asking for money from legislators elected by labor votes.

Steamfitter Notes

By Jim Martin

The Council on Political Education, political arm of the State AFL-CIO, at the conference held this past weekend, endorsed 100 Democrats and five Republicans who are running for the State Legislature and Congress in the June Primary. Republicans winning endorsement by the 662 Delegates were: for Congress incumbents Alphonzo Bell of the 28th Dis-Paul McCloskey, Jr. of the new triet in Southern California and 17th District in Santa Clara County; for the State Senate incumbent John A. Nejedly of Walnut Creek and Milton Marks of San Francisco; for State Assembly incumbent Eugene A. Chappie of Ike Town Cool located in the Mother Lode Country.

In a number of contests COPE Delegates made no endorsements.

Extensive debates took place in only a couple of instances, both involving the Bay Area.

Assemblyman Lee J. Ryan won endorsement in his campaign for Congress in San Mateo County's 11th District over the strong objections of the State Teachers' Union.

Our Union's Delegate, President Ernie Boyer, represented our Union's political committee.

Due to the California Pipe Trades Council's Convention being held on the same date that our regularly scheduled Union meeting is held (May 4, 1972) the meeting has been cancelled and President Ernie Boyer has rescheduled the meeting for May 11, 1972 so please take note.

So, that's about it for now and we're looking forward to seeing you at our next membership meeting that is going to be held on May 11th.

Ironworkers 378

By Dick Zampa

The work situation is still slow with no sudden change expected for the next few weeks. By now all of you should have received in the mail the information about the new dues receipt system, a new agreement book and a notice of nominations and elections of delegates to the International convention.

To date we have not received the new membership cards so when making your next dues payment be sure

that you list your membership number on your check. Of course, after you receive the new card this will not be necessary as you will be mailing in the membership card in place of the membership book. As I have stated before, this new system has created much more work in the office, therefore your full cooperation is needed; for instance, enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope is required. Please do this as it really helps us out.

The regular meeting of the Ironworker's Union Local 378 will be held Friday, May 12, 1972 at 8 p.m. in the Veteran's Hall, 200 Grand Avenue, Oakland, Calif. (Hall one upstairs). NOMINATIONS OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION will be held at this meeting.

ELECTION OF THESE DELEGATES will be held Saturday, June 24, 1972 at 1734 Campbell Street, Oakland, Calif. The polls will be open from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. To vote in this election you must have paid your May 1972 dues on or before May 31, 1972 and produce your receipt. Apprentices are not eligible to vote.

You probably have received another letter about the Bay Area Union Professional Center (vision and hearing care.) Just fill out the information requested and return. Please do not confuse this with our current Health & Welfare Plan as it has nothing whatsoever to do with it. In reference to hearing loss our Local Union attorney informs us that: Under the workmen's compensation law, there are time limits as to when a worker must file his application for workmen's compensation when he knows or should have known that his hearing loss is due to prolonged exposure to noise. This is usually interpreted as meaning the time when the man is told by a doctor that the problem is related to his work. So, if you are now or later come to be in this situation, contact the Union Hall for further information.

We were saddened by the recent deaths of three of our members: Mr. Welch of San Pablo, Mr. Harry Lane of Berkeley and Jerry Oliver of San Pablo. Our sympathy is extended to their families and many friends.

The following is a list of some of our sick members: Terry Mays, Babe Figuiera, R. Sawyer, C. Clements, D. Smith, W. Lapitan, Abe Roberts, J. Colyer, Don Beatty and Robert Davis.

Watchmakers 101

By George F. Allen

It has been two years since we have had to enter into the picture relative to an unethical advertisement being run in a newspaper by a department store. Two years by the calendar is a long time, but any time we hear of, or see such advertising, whether it be two years or one day — it is too soon. The time element is not the important thing — the important thing is that unethical advertising at any time is harmful to the industry and you can bet we will be right after it.

It is known generally that the Supervisor of Time Service Inc., on the West Coast is Mr. Louis Belkin. Last week one of the department stores which is under his supervision ran an ad reading "Watch Cleaning Sale — Special Low Price 20% Off — April 10th to 15th."

We immediately contacted Mr. Belkin, who is just as opposed to this type of advertising as we are, and we were assured he would investigate the source of this ad and would impress upon those responsible that this type of advertising, or any type of advertising which is in contrast to the ethics of the industry as established by our organization, is absolutely taboo.

No one can guarantee that everything will always be 100 per cent perfect. We object to unethical advertising — employers object to unethical advertising — watchmakers object to unethical advertising and Mr. Belkin, Supervisor of Time Service, Inc., objects to this type of advertising also.

From my past experience with Mr. Belkin, I know that he will follow through on letting his objections be known to the one responsible for aforementioned ad.

Sheet Metal 216

Hi Fellas—Our people at the University of California at Berkeley and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley and Livermore have withdrawn their services. All crafts in the Building Trades are out. Picket lines were established Monday morning, April 17, 1972.

Building tradesmen employed at these facilities have patiently waited through several years of negotiations without meaningful results.

The Central Labor Council of Alameda County held a public meeting Friday, April 14, 1972 which Business Manager Fred Harmon, Business Representative Keith Griffin and myself attended.

The standard answers, which we have heard for years, were presented on behalf of the university. The only real reason I heard for not paying contract rates was because the college administrators felt underpaid and therefore were not going to approve a raise for our people.

No-cost-items sought by the unions in the Central Labor Council and the students, such as a fair and simple arbitration procedure, were likewise denied. I gained the impression that the administrators felt granting this request would interfere with their arbitrary right to perform as dictators.

Let's hope we will be joined by enough unions and students to have the combined strength to force the University to adjust all inequities.

The apprentices had a meeting with the Joint Apprenticeship Committee Friday, April 14, 1972. Reports indicate a productive meeting.

Until next week,
Bill Maddox,

Funeral services were held for our late brother, Lawrence J. Leonard, Monday A.M., April 17, 1972. One of our long time members, Mr. Leonard had been very ill for a long time. Our deepest sympathy to his family.

Our sick list finds Chet Thurber in the Oak Ridge Convalescent Hospital located at 2919 Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, recovering from a heart attack he had in March. Visitors are welcome.

Members of the Western States Council Death Benefit Fund be advised that Regular Assessment No. 717 is still due and payable.

Regular membership meetings of Local 216 are held on the third Wednesday of each month, 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, Oakland.

Anaconda strike ends as 3 unions win pay raises

Coordinated bargaining by three unions won agreement on a three-year pact providing 75 cents more an hour to 4,500 workers at seven plants of the Anaconda-American Brass Co.

The agreement ended a one-week strike at six of the plants.

The agreement covers one plant at Detroit and two in Waterbury, Connecticut where the Auto Workers have contracts; at Buffalo, a Steelworkers pact; at Los Angeles, USWA; at Kenosha, Wis., a Machinists agreement, and at Ansonia, Conn., USWA.

The agreement calls for a 50-cent hourly increase the first year, and 12.5 cents in each of the following years. It is retroactive to October 1, and contains a 9 per cent increase for skilled workers on Oct. 1, 1972. Also included is an unlimited cost-of-living escalator clause.

Hazardous toy

The National Safety Council Eastbay chapter warns that cap guns are the most common cause of hearing loss by children under 10 and quotes an ear specialist as urging children not be allowed to fire cap guns indoors.

Millmen's 550

By Arsie Bigby

Report on 6-County Master Contract Negotiations Between the Lumber & Mill Employer Association and the Various Millmen Locals.

To date, there have been two negotiating sessions between the parties held in the Holiday Inn in South San Francisco.

The first one, on April 5, which lasted about two hours, consisted of the parties exchanging proposals.

The following session on April 11, lasted about 15 minutes. This session consisted primarily of the following:

1. The employer spokesmen proposed two changes: (a) to do away with the installer work away from plant classification under the Millmen Agreement and (b) that no fixture house within the six counties would have seniority unless specifically agreed to between the union and a particular employer.

2. The employer tried to tell the union how to present its proposals under threat of refusing to bargain if the union did not comply. When that approach failed, the employer asked that a federal conciliator be brought in. The union felt that this was not necessary at this time, since we had only begun to talk. The employer again accentuated his position that they would refuse to bargain unless the conciliator was brought in. The union spokesman stated that the union side was opposed to bringing in a conciliator but that if the employer wanted one for their side, the unions couldn't stop them from asking. With that, the meeting adjourned.

Upon arriving at my office this morning, Monday, April 17, I was given the message from Local 42 that there would be two additional negotiating sessions on Tuesday and Thursday of this week. I will keep you advised of further developments.

Rival teacher groups move for N.Y. merger

Two long-rival teachers organizations in New York state have reached agreement on a merger that would create a 195,000-member federation affiliated with both the AFL-CIO's American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association.

The merger pact will be submitted by July 1 for ratification by the 90,000 members of the AFT's United Teachers of New York and the 105,000 members of the New York Teachers Association, the NEA affiliate.

Thomas Y. Hobart, Jr., state NEA president, and Albert Shanker, president of the state AFL and of its big New York City local, said they hoped that "the AFT and the NEA will initiate discussions leading to a single nationwide organization capable of speaking for all of America's two and one half million teachers."

AFT's national president David Selden, expressed "great satisfaction at the historic

merger agreement."

A similar merger agreement was negotiated between AFT and NEA locals representing the teachers of the City University of New York made up of 19 colleges.

The NEA Legislative Conference of the City University, headed by Dr. Belle Zeller, has 3,800 members and the AFT United Federation of College Teachers has 1,600 members in the City University system.

In a joint statement urging ratification in balloting to be completed by mid-April, the two college organizations declared:

"For too long we have been rivals, needlessly dissipating our human and fiscal resources. Now we will concentrate on making the City University an institution of quality education and enlarged opportunity under conditions in which we as professional staff members can do an effective job."

The statewide merger agreement provides that the two or-

ganizations combine their resources by September 1, 1972, with present officers sharing authority. Elections would be held for a single set of officers and a new constitution adopted by the spring of 1973.

Starting on May 1, 1973, per capita dues on the entire combined membership would be paid to the NEA, the AFT, and the national, state and appropriate local central bodies of the AFL-CIO.

The AFT's New York United Federation of Teachers has 72,000 members in the city's school system and touched off the tremendous surge in collective bargaining by teachers when it won a citywide representation election 11 years ago.

NEA holds bargaining rights in most upstate cities.

Selden, who has several times proposed a nationwide merger to the NEA, expressed strong support for the concept of mergers at the state and local level, with teachers holding membership in both groups.

Pay board order on dock pay fought

An arbitrary ruling of President Nixon's pay board involving an estimated \$20 million in future pay checks, faces a court challenge next Wednesday from the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's union.

The ILWU has asked the U.S. District Court to throw out an instruction by pay board chairman George H. Boldt which forbids the Pacific Maritime Association from placing in escrow negotiated wage increases that the pay board disallowed.

U.S. District Court Judge Albert C. Wollenberg set a show cause hearing on the issue for April 26 in San Fran-

cisco.

Involved is the 32 cents an hour of a 70 cent negotiated pay increase for West Coast longshoremen which the pay board disallowed when it approved only 40 cents of the pay hike.

The ILWU and the PMA agreed in principle to place the 32 cents an hour in escrow for payment after the wage stabilization act expires on April 30, 1973. Negotiations over details of an escrow arrangement came to a halt when Boldt informed PMA it would be illegal to put the money into escrow.

Norman Leonard, attorney for the ILWU, then filed suit asking the federal court to void Boldt's order. Leonard said the action was "arbitrary and capricious" and unlawful under the wage stabilization act under which the pay board was created.

The complaint asked no immediate court judgment on the

validity of the board's basic order trimming wage increases negotiated during the 134 day Pacific Coast waterfront strike. PMA is not involved in the court action.

"Boldt's order is not in accordance with the board's own resolution of the case," commented Charles Nelson, ILWU administrative assistant.

"It is preventing the employers from putting their own money in the bank. Putting the money in escrow is not inflationary."

Nelson charged that the pay board "is not making decisions on facts. It is making decisions on politics. At no time did it challenge the figures or documents we submitted, or the recommendations of its own staff" which recommended award of the full 72 cent negotiated increase.

Mansfield told to quit majority leader post

The California Labor Federation called on Senator Mike Mansfield to resign as majority leader of the U.S. Senate because of the Montana Democrat's move to close hearings involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Company and President Nixon's nomination of Richard Kleindienst to be attorney general.

"The hearings involve nothing less than the question of business purchase of government policy," Federation Secretary John F. Henning said in a telegram to Mansfield.

"If you are not prepared to lead the liberal forces of the Senate, you should resign your post as majority leader and allow the Democrats to become a proper and constructive party of opposition in the Senate."

Oakland school cuts now may hit administrators

One hundred Oakland school administrators have been warned that they may be dismissed or demoted to balance the 1972-73 school budget. Final notice must be sent them, by law, by May 15.

This is the first time the Oakland school district has sent such letters to administrators rather than to classroom teachers. The Oakland Federation of Teachers, which has long insisted that classroom needs come first, supported the change in policy.

But the union opposed an expected cut in 50 teaching positions through attrition which was included in the preliminary budget forecast. The union said it poses a danger to increased class size.

All of the administrators who received doomsday letters work out of the downtown office. Some may go back to the classroom. Dismissals will not be necessary if state or federal funds become available.

Rail unionist dead

G. H. Henderson, United Transportation Union general chairman for brakemen and yardmen on Santa Fe's Coast Lines, died in Bakersfield at 53.

Gravel tells Cal. COPE of Nixon favoritism to business

President Nixon has shown his attitude toward American workers by vetoing all legislation to ease unemployment while he "took care of his own" with tax breaks that gave the nation's 100 largest corporations their greatest profits in decades, U. S. Senator Mike Gravel told the California Labor Council on Political Education last week.

The test in November, the Alaska Democrat said, "will be of the length of memory of the American citizen."

The 600 delegates to the State COPE pre-primary endorsing convention in San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel accepted the recommendations of Alameda County COPE to endorse the nine incumbent Democrats representing the county in Washington and Sacramento who are up for renomination in the June 6 primary. They are:

CONGRESS:

7th District — Representative Ronald V. Dellums.

8th District — Representative George P. Miller.

9th District — Representative Don Edwards.

STATE SENATE

11th District — State Senator Nicholas C. Petris.

ASSEMBLY

13th District — Assemblyman Carlos Bee.

14th District — Assemblyman Robert Crown.

15th District — Assemblywoman March K. Fong.

16th District — Assemblyman Ken Meade.

17th District — Assemblyman John J. Miller.

Altogether delegates endors-

ed 107 candidates throughout the state—32 for Congress, 16 for the State Senate where only those from odd-numbered districts are involved this year, and 59 for the 80-member Assembly.

Senator Gravel told delegates that big business will supply a fat campaign subsidy to Nixon.

"They'll give because they have been serviced" by such things as the 7 per cent tax credit and accelerated depreciation, Gravel said.

"You can get more from your dollar contributed this year (to COPE) than by any other use."

He pointed out that corporations paid a total of \$26,000,000,000 in taxes in a year while receiving subsidies of \$63,000,000 from the taxpayers.

"You are not going to see the government of this country bring about tax reform, despite all the talk about it because the government is controlled by business interests," Gravel said.

"Change has got to come about by action of the people."

The Alaskan suggested a single tax on all income, wiping out all existing deductions. Among other things, he said, that would mean a tax reduction for anyone making less than \$18,000 a year.

Musicians pact

The American Federation of Musicians has reached agreement with the phonograph recording industry on a new three-year contract covering members who perform all types of recording dates. Terms were submitted for membership ratification.

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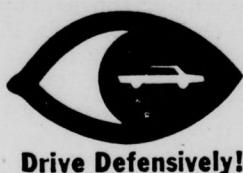
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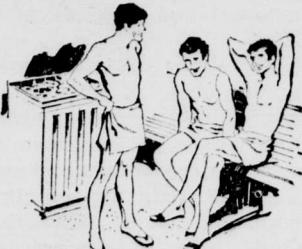
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Earning a living is getting to be more dangerous

The on-the-job injury rate in manufacturing climbed in 1970 to the highest level in 19 years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Preliminary data show that the number of disabling injuries per million man-hours rose from 14.8 in 1969 to 15.2. This was the highest since the 15.5 rate in 1951.

The rates are based on the American National Standards Institute records and not on the Occupational Safety & Health Act record-keeping system, which went into effect in July.

Coal mining and construction continued as more hazardous occupations than manufacturing. Disabling injuries in coal mining were at 41.6 per 1,000,000 employee-hours last year, slightly lower than in 1969. The injury rate for construction was 28, the same as a year earlier.

High-risk manufacturing occupations were lumber and wood products, food and kindred products, stone, glass and clay products, fabricated metal products, and furniture and fixtures.

The rates for 11 of the 21 major industry groups in manufacturing increased in 1970 from 1969 levels.

Belsky heads Meat Cutters

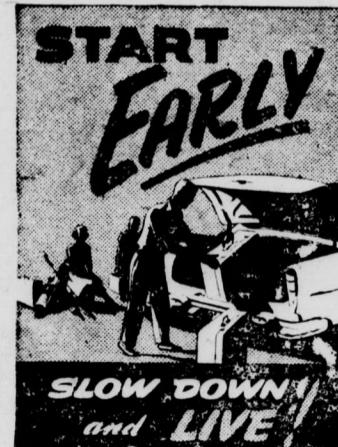
Joseph Belsky has become international president of the Meat Cutters, succeeding T. J. Lloyd who retired after serving 14 years in the post and now is president emeritus.

Belsky was senior vice president and district director of the union's New York-New Jersey area.

He joined the Hebrew Butcher Workers Union in New York City in the mid-1920s and was elected its secretary in 1926. He continued to serve as an officer of the union, now Local 234 of the Meat Cutters.

He was elected as vice president of the Meat Cutters in 1936. As director of the union's District 1, he was responsible for 17 locals with a membership of nearly 80,000 workers in a two-state area.

Patrick E. Gorman continues as secretary-treasurer.



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2,000 protest UC non-bargaining

Continued from Page 1

tion picket line at the \$1,000,000 estate which the university furnishes UC President Charles J. Hitch.

The estate at 70 Rincon Road, Kensington, is one of many examples of "misapplied priorities," they said, noting that while the university spends lavishly for higherups it won't pay prevailing wages, won't agree to neutral arbitration and workable grievance machinery and is moving to cut wages.

"We're here to try to bring out the contrast," Groulx said. "President Hitch says if anyone gets a pay increase it must be taken away from others or from student welfare funds."

"We know this estate is valued at \$1,000,000 by the university and this man lives here rent-free and maintenance-free with whatever other perquisites are unknown to us."

The huge maintenance cost alone could get a decent health and welfare program for campus custodians. The university now pays the munificent sum of \$12 a month for their health and welfare."

A total of 24 local unions—11 affiliated to the Labor Council and 13 to the Building Council—plus Teamsters Local 70 were affected.

Building tradesmen met Thursday of last week to vote on a university proposal which would have divided them into groups of construction and "maintenance" workers.

They rejected it unanimously because it overlooked a matter of a year's back pay due under unmet prevailing wage agreements and because it clung to the low-pay "maintenance" rate proposal which had been a primary labor target.

Meanwhile, the Central Labor Council had called on Governor Reagan, Hitch, Bowker and members of the regents to meet union representatives in public negotiations last Friday at Paulay Ballroom on the campus. Reagan, Hitch and the regents were invited as having the power to make decisions on the dispute.

Building Tradesmen knocked off at noon and crowded into the hall, swelling the crowd of UC employees, students and la-



UC says only a handful are protesting on picket lines, but these are only some of the Central Labor Council-affiliated union members who reported to the Oakland Labor Temple when building tradesmen picketed. Later they and many others joined the lines.

bor representatives to a standing-room-only 800.

Alameda County legislators, all of whom had offered to help with mediation, were invited to participate as were Associated Students representatives. Assemblymen Robert W. Crown, John J. Miller and Carlos Bee and Assemblywoman March K. Fong and State Senator John Holmdahl attended.

Reagan and Hitch didn't show and didn't reply to the invitation. No regents appeared and most didn't reply. Bowker appeared and said he was trying hard to avoid a confrontation but admitted he had no power to settle. Wages, he said echoing UC negotiators' line, are up to the governor and Legislature.

Statewide UC personnel chief Morley Walker, representing Hitch, said "my concern is to try to improve wages and conditions."

"Well, you blew it," said a member of the audience.

CLC President Russell R. Crowell, who shared chairmanship with Associated Student Co-President Larry Siedman, told the UC speakers:

"I am astounded that these men from UC can address themselves to this situation and totally ignore the matter of grievances."

"I ask them to show a little good faith in bargaining and

respect for working people and respond to this issue."

UC's grievance hearings are conducted by UC professors or administrators and their recommendations may be overturned by the chancellor or president.

Walker defended the process, claiming the same hearing officers rule on disputes in industry and that UC's grievance setup "competes with private industry."

"We have never said UC has incompetent arbitrators," Groulx responded, "but I would like to know what is wrong with competent outside arbitration? What is the logic of inside arbitration?"

In his opening remarks to the CLC's meeting, Groulx charged that the "regents are so far removed from the university that they not only will not make a decision but won't recognize that there is a decision here to be made."

To UC's standing argument that it is powerless to raise pay because of Reagan's and the Legislature's budget limitations, Groulx detailed the university's own financial report that state support made up only a third of the \$1,089,087,000 budget for 1970-71 with federal funds and endowments, student fees and other sources accounting for the rest.

"We have long said that hidden in UC's labyrinth of a budget is ample money to pay prevailing wages for our members," he said. "With resources such as the university itself has revealed, there is ample proof for our claim."

Childers noted that the building tradesmen at the university were selected as men at the top of their crafts' skills.

"Sure there are maintenance rates in industry for people who are handymen, but these men aren't handymen. We want the full pay that their skills deserve."

More than a dozen UC employees also took the floor. One of them, Ernest Boyer, president of Steamfitters Local 342, noted that there "has been a change" since he came to UC in 1946. Then there was one supervisory employee to 250 men at Berkeley and now, he said, there are 21 management people to the same 250 workers.

He disclosed that, while it won't grant prevailing wages, the university installed sprinklers in ornamental flower pots at the McCorkle estate it owns—at a \$500 per sprinkler cost.

A UC sheet metal foreman noted that UC now spends lavishly on a new department for estimating and planning projects—"a job I could do in all of an hour and these people don't even know anything."



STAYING OUT as UC protest began is Sheila Herbert, accepting a leaflet from picket Snow Lainer. He's a member of Electrical Workers Local 595 and she belongs to UC Non-academic Employees Local 1695. Members of other unions quickly joined building trades protest picket lines.

A 'best-seller' at UC

Labor produced what could have been called a best-seller if it hadn't been given away.

The supply of a leaflet prepared late Sunday for distribution Monday to University of California employees and students by union pickets lasted only a few minutes. More had to be run off until a total of more than 15,000 copies had been mimeographed and snapped up.

The leaflet from the Alameda County Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council was addressed "TO THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY" and read:

"Labor representatives have made vigorous efforts over the weekend to settle the campus dispute, but management's attitude has remained arrogant and unresponsive.

"Members of the unions affiliated to the Alameda County Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council therefore are on picket lines this morning.

"WE WILL NOT RETURN WITHOUT a signed, ironclad agreement by University management that there will be no reprisals against any of our members or any student or University employee who respects our picket lines.

"REPEAT: WE WILL NOT RETURN WITHOUT A SIGNED AGREEMENT BY THE UNIVERSITY THAT THERE WILL BE NO REPRISALS AGAINST OUR MEMBERS OR ANYONE WHO SUPPORTS THEM.

"It's as simple as that.

"OUR INTERESTS ARE YOUR INTERESTS."

Prop 9 would cost 30,000 drycleaning jobs, CLC told

Up to 90 per cent of the California dry cleaning industry would have to shut down at a cost of 30,000 jobs if Proposition 9 becomes law, President Russell R. Crowell told the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

Crowell, who is also president of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning International Union, said Proposition 9, ostensibly aimed at pollution, is "one example of why labor doesn't always go along with our liberal friends."

"Section 18 of Proposition 9 would make it against the law to use, sell or possess persistent chlorinated hydrocarbons without permission of the state secretary of agriculture," Crowell said.

"And he could only approve it on a four-fifths vote of the Legislature which means it would be prohibited.

"That would wipe out all but 10 or 15 per cent of the state's drycleaning industry because all the other plants use persistent chlorinated hydrocarbons."

Dry cleaning machinery makes use of the substance entirely self-contained, reclaiming all of it and releasing none to the environment, Crowell said.

"A substitute for persistent chlorinated hydrocarbons may be found," he said, "but even so there will be a long grim period of readjustment and people will be out of work for a long time."

Four COPE candidates win

Four candidates endorsed by Alameda County COPE won in city councilman races in four cities in the April municipal elections.

John Pappas was the biggest vote getter among 27 candidates running for four council posts in Hayward. He was re-elected with 4,784 votes.

In Fremont, where 17 candi-

dates vied for three spots, Gene Rhodes was reelected with 6,952 votes.

Val Gill was a 2 to 1 victor in a two-man race in the 2nd district in San Leandro. He received 6,676 ballots.

Councilman Richard O. Clark got 2,226 votes in Albany where seven candidates sought three spots.

That 'fair' UC grievance setup

University of California personnel chief Morley Walker declared last week that UC's grievance setup is fair and "competes with private industry" although its arbitrators are on its payroll and their decisions may be overturned by UC management.

Victor Van Bourg, attorney for the Alameda County Central Labor Council, noted at

a press conference this week:

"We've had a grievance for four years at the Livermore Radiation Laboratory where the university unilaterally declared a holiday when President Eisenhower died.

"Building tradesmen who reported to work were docked and we still can't get a settlement of their grievance."

Student support

Continued from page 1
he said.

"We know that if the rich and the corporations paid the taxes they should we'd achieve social justice for you and for us."

"Let's work together. We support your efforts to achieve social justice in this state and we hope you support us."

Teachers set meet on racism

The Oakland Federation of Teachers is sponsoring an all-day conference on racism Saturday, April 29, at Oakland Technical High School. The meeting starts at 9:30 a.m. It is open to teachers, students and members of the community.

OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

Labor sues to end control of poverty pay

Auto & Ship Painters 1176

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
LESLIE K. MOORE,
Business Representative

Iron Workers 378

Our Regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Stewards meetings also are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 8 p.m.

OUR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING IS HELD ON THE 2ND FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH, 8 P.M.

Fraternally,
BOB McDONALD
Business Agent

Steelworkers L.U. 7616

Regular membership meetings are held the second Saturday of every month at 9 a.m. at Eagles' Hall, 1228 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Oakland, California.

Fraternally,
ESTELLA STEPHENS,
Recording Secretary

Service Employees 18

General membership meetings of Service Employees Local 18 are held at 10 a.m. the 4th Saturday of each month in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
BEN J. TUSI,
Secretary

Sheet Metal Workers 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,
FRED HARMON,
Business Manager

A. Crafts and Trades 322

A special meeting will be held Thursday, April 20 at 8 p.m. in Room 220, Labor Temple 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland for shop stewards and executive board members only.

A special meeting will be held for the entire membership on Thursday, April 27 at 8 p.m. in Hall H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland. Purpose of this meeting is to vote on changing the dues structure and revising officers' pay schedules.

Regular meetings held first Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, Room H, Third Floor.

Fraternally,
VERN DUARTE,
Financial Secretary

Barbers 134

The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday, April 27, 1972, at 8 p.m., in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, Calif.

Inasmuch as the annual California State Barber Association Convention will be held on June 25, 26 and 27th in Fresno this year, nomination and election of delegates will be held at our April meeting. This will be a most important Convention, many important issues will be worked upon.

Our new International President, Richard Plumb, has not wasted any time and is working on new plans to improve our union. An International meeting was held in Phoenix, Arizona, a few weeks ago and among other issues a plan was drawn for submission to Judge Steckler for approval of a system of liquidation of our Pension Plan. As soon as I am notified of acceptance of this plan, I will notify all interested parties.

Fraternally,
JACK M. REED,
Secretary-Treasurer

Millmen's Union 550

Regular membership meetings are held on the third Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Room 208, Oakland, California 94612.

The following members with 50 year and 25 year membership will be honored at the April meeting.

Fifty year members:

William Rosenberg, Frank Visek, George Weidinger, Emil Anderson, Joe Marks.

Twenty-five year members:

V. N. Anderson, Paul Benko, Anthony Bruno, Frank Bruno, John Carvalho, James Cruz, Viviano Diaz, Carlos A. Detevis, John Francis, Jr., Frank J. Gaipa, Carlos J. Garcia, Frank J. Gomes, Bernard Jadeson, Faustino Limon, Alfred W. Luscher, Larry Martinez, Roy E. McPhee, Reinhart Miller, John Olson, Jr., L. C. Osborne, John Parker, Delmar L. Proschold, Manuel Palido, William Roberts, James Rodriguez, Howard Runge, Gene R. Segale, Warren Sharpe, Lee Roy Sparks, Steve Stepanich, Gualtieri Tambarino.

Refreshments will be served at this meeting.

Those members who are laid-off from work are reminded to sign the out of work list each week. The new list goes up each Friday and is good through Thursday night.

Fraternally,
ODUS G. HOWARD,
Financial Secretary

Hayward Carpenters 1622

JOINT LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE IN SACRAMENTO

At our next regular meeting April 27, 1972 at 8 p.m., two delegates to the Joint Legislative Conference, May 2-3-4, 1972 at Woodlake Inn, will be nominated and elected.

Brothers—this is an important conference! Come to your meeting and nominate and elect two delegates to represent Local 1622.

LADIES AUXILIARY NOTICE

To those ladies who responded to our card about forming an auxiliary, our sincere thank you. The response was affirmed by enough ladies to inaugurate a Ladies Auxiliary of Local 1622. The next step is for you to come to a meeting Friday, May 5, 8 p.m., Carpenters Hall, 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward. At that time action can be taken to formally get the Auxiliary underway.

Respectfully,
CHARLES WACK,
Recording Secretary

MOVING? ? ? ?
You are required to keep the office of the Financial Secretary notified of your correct place of residence.

Failure to do so, and when mail has been returned to the office, a \$1.00 penalty will be imposed.

This enforces Section No. 44, paragraph I of the General Constitution.

Fraternally,
DELBERT BARDWELL,
Financial Secretary

Want to know what's happening? Come to your union meetings!

Regular meetings are held every second and fourth Thursday at 8:00 p.m. at the hall, 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward, California.

Pay your dues at the Financial Secretary's office. It is open at 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday 7:30 a.m. until 12 noon.

Members who move should inform the local union of their new addresses.

Fraternally,
CHARLES WACK,
Recording Secretary

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evening of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following each meeting in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

Fraternally,
WM. "BILL" LEWIS,
Recording Secretary

The AFL-CIO and its president, George Meany, asked a federal court in Washington to end President Nixon's Cost of Living Council's policy of controlling wages down to the poverty level of \$1.90 per hour.

The suit asked an order to COLC to bring the lower wage control limit to \$3.35 per hour.

That's the figure labor contends that Congress had in mind when it voted to exclude from controls pay increases to anyone "whose earnings are substandard or who is a mem-

ber of the working poor."

It is keyed to the lowest of three budgets the Bureau of Labor Statistics has worked out for a city family of four—based on an austere, bare-bones standard of living.

The labor suit charges that the Cost of Living Council, a cabinet-level body headed by Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, violated the law by ordering the pay board to exempt only wages under \$1.90 an hour from controls.

That's approximately what the government says is the poverty level. But an AFL-CIO brief contends that a House-Senate conference committee specifically rejected language that would have exempted persons earning \$1.90 or less as too low a level.

The labor argument that Congress intended a higher exemption figure than the Pay Board imposed was buttressed by a friends of the court brief filed by Representative William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.).

Ryan told the court that he was the author of the language in the House bill exempting "substandard" earnings and he said the legislative history clearly supports the \$3.35 exemption as the intent of Congress.

The court challenge was initially brought by the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and IUE President Paul Jennings.

The AFL-CIO and Meany received permission from the

court to join in the suit against the Cost of Living Council on behalf of all of the federation's affiliates, and to file a supporting brief.

The difference between a \$1.90 and a \$3.35 hourly wage exemption is a bread-and-butter issue, not just an "abstraction," the AFL-CIO brief stressed.

It cited as examples contracts negotiated by the Service Employees for Los Angeles hospital workers who had been earning \$1.92 to \$2.20 an hour and Detroit hospital workers who had been at a \$2.14 to \$3.15 wage range.

Presently awaiting pay board action, the brief noted, are contracts providing average 12 percent increases for members of the Grain Millers making about \$2.90 an hour and a Woodworkers contract providing an 11.4 percent raise for workers with a base rate of \$2.72 an hour.

All of these increases are above the pay board's present guidelines and are subject to being cut back if challenged.

Clerks Council extends territory

The California State Council of Retail Clerks has changed its name to Southwestern States Council of Retail Clerks and extended its potential territory to Nevada and Hawaii.

The council took the action at its Fresno convention. George Kisling of Fresno Local 1288 was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Officers from Bay Area locals include James McLoughlin, San Jose Local 428, and William C. Roddick, Contra Costa County Local 1179, both trustees.

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ORIGINAL

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL



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46th Year, Number 7

JOHN M. ESHLEMAN, Editor
1622 East 12th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94606

April 21, 1972
Phone 261-3980

Not if UC can pay —but whom it pays

The University of California has given its president a home—estate rather—which the university values at \$1,000,000 and in which he lives rent-free and free of maintenance cost.

The University of California furnishes more moderately-priced housing—merely in the \$100,000-plus price bracket—for chancellors and vice-presidents.

The University of California pays a miserly \$12 a month for health care for its overworked custodians.

The University of California not too many years ago got a new \$1,000,000 press box for one of its stadiums.

The University of California says it cannot pay prevailing wages to its employees.

The University of California furnishes chauffeur service for its top officials to spare them the pain and stress of commuting.

The University of California will not provide fair, fast grievance machinery with neutral binding arbitration for its employees or for students in disciplinary cases. Nor will it sign union contracts.

It signs contracts with suppliers and contractors, with provisions for neutral arbitration in disputes.

In sum—the university gives to its highup officials and the businessmen with whom it does business. It takes from its workers and students.

The issue at UC is not the legality of public employe work stoppages as the university says.

The issue is that the university's priorities are misplaced. It spends lavishly but says it is too poor to spend for adequate employe pay, benefits and conditions.

It says it cannot pay workers more because if it raised pay for some, it would have to cut it for others or perhaps cut back student aid.

This is why some 2,000 UC employes are protesting and picketing.

They are protesting policies laid down by a millionaire governor and millionaire regents who lacked even the grace to answer labor's invitation for public bargaining to avoid the threat of the present confrontation.

Until these people decide to work for settlement and stop the practice of sending second stringers with no power of decision to meet labor, the confrontation will continue.

If to give workers and students their due it is necessary to cut back on pay or benefits for others, then let's cut out million-dollar mansions, free rent and utilities, university-paid chauffeuring, million dollar press boxes.

And give university workers and students decent pay and conditions.

Big Brother rides again

The Nixon administration, which maintains it has the right to eavesdrop in your home via electronic listening devices, now says it has the right to look into your bank account.

Banks, issuers of travelers checks and securities brokers now must photostat almost all checks, statements, money orders and other financial documents and keep the photostats available for federal inspection on subpoena.

Treasury agents, who would investigate the checks you write, have the power already to issue their own subpoenas.

The heavy emphasis here is on riding herd on export of money which might be the prelude to an individual's leaving the country.

Totalitarian countries make sure that no citizen sends any funds abroad if he's thinking of escaping oppression—as some may do here if our present Big Brother government remains in power.

The Dealer



'Nixon shifting wealth to the wealthy'

AFL-CIO President George Meany charged President Nixon with engineering a "massive redistribution" of income and resources to benefit big business and the wealthy at the expense of the rest of the nation.

While business and banks prosper, Meany said, "the American people are being fleeced at the supermarket checkout counter, squeezed in the pay check and compelled to bear an undue share of the tax burden."

The AFL-CIO president ripped into the administration's "dismal" economic record in a major address to the National Press Club in Washington.

He linked the "almost hysterical" White House reaction to the resignation of four labor members of the pay board to the Administration's continuing search "for a scapegoat to carry the burden of its colossal failures in the economic sector."

The burden of its failures, Meany stressed, has fallen hardest on those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

He said business profits, spurred by the "flagrant favoritism" of the administration's tax policies, are up sharply.

"And the result has been a shift in income and resources away from those most in need, away from public programs of the highest social priority, and toward big business and the affluent elements of our society," he said.

Meany spoke seethingly of the twists and turns of Nixon's economic game plans, the broken promises and wildly inaccurate predictions—and, throughout, the assumption by the President and his advisers "that economic progress begins and ends in the stock market and corporate financial reports."

Meany compared the state of the economy when Nixon took office with conditions after more than three years of the Nixon Administration.

He cited unemployment up

more than 2,000,000 with a fourfold rise in the number of long-term unemployed.

He noted the nearly tenfold rise in the number of major industrial areas with over 6 per cent unemployment—and the drop in the total number of workers employed in manufacturing and construction.

And, Meany stressed, after a decade of steady decline, the number of people below the poverty level moved up again.

And last year, for the first time in 79 years, the United States had a trade deficit which this year is threatening to grow even larger.

"How's that for a record?" Meany asked.

America needs more than "a new bag of tricks" to regain economic health Meany stressed.

"We have been promised a sharp reduction of unemployment. Where is it?

"We have been promised that the Administration's international economic measures, including devaluation, would eliminate deficit in international trade and create 500,000 new jobs. Can you find any shred of convincing evidence that this process is even under way?"

Meany said the AFL-CIO would cooperate in an "even-handed" stabilization program controlling all prices, costs and incomes—including profits.

But he stressed, "we will not be patsies for an unfair, inequitable and unjust program that is loaded against the consumer and workers, in favor of big business and the banks."

Senate unit votes to hike minimum wage to \$2.20

A Senate subcommittee has approved a labor-supported bill that would raise the minimum wage to \$2.20 an hour and expand coverage to some six million additional workers.

Administration supporters are expected to battle in the full Senate Labor Committee to trim back the legislation and to carry the fight to the Senate floor if they lose in committee.

The bill by Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) would:

- Raise the minimum wage for those whose jobs were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act before 1966 from the present \$1.60 to \$2 and then to \$2.20 a year later.

- Set the minimum wage for all other non-farm workers at \$1.80, with annual step-ups to \$2 and \$2.20.

- Raise the farm worker

minimum from the present \$1.30 to \$1.70, with future step-ups to \$2 and \$2.20.

- Gradually abolish the lower minimum wage schedules for Puerto Rico by providing 20-cent annual increases until the \$2.20 level is reached.

- Expand coverage to include public employees not now protected by the law, domestic household workers, additional groups of farm workers and retail trades and service employees in smaller establishments now excluded.

The Administration is expected to press for a minimum wage for youth, continuation of farm worker differential, a cutback in added coverage and a limitation of the minimum wage increase to either \$1.80 or at most a gradual stepup to \$2.

In the House the Labor Committee approved.

COPE's Honor Roll

Members of 21 union organizations, many who brought along wives, husbands, children or friends, have worked for Alameda County COPE in the first two weeks of volunteer activity for the June 6 primary battles.

They're getting results but many more volunteers are needed for the hundreds of jobs that must be done to

help labor's candidates win, COPE stressed. Volunteers were urged to telephone COPE at 451-3215 for assignments.

Here's COPE's Honor Roll of unions whose members have helped. It is listed in order in which volunteers signed in. It will be a regular feature in The East Bay Labor Journal throughout the campaign and hopefully will grow longer.

Communication Workers Local 9415
Government Employees Local 3
Sheet Metal Workers Local 216
Candy & Confectionery Workers Local 444
AFSCME-EBMUD Local 444
Office & Professional Employees Local 29
AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute
Waiters, Waitresses & Service Crafts Local 31
Social Services Union Local 535
Oakland Federation of Teachers
Oakland Typographical Union Local 36
UC Federation of Librarians Local 1795
Laundry Workers Local 2
Industrial Iron & Metal Processors Local 1088
Milk Drivers & Dairy Employees Local 302
Berkeley Federation of Teachers
Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters Local 1176
Bookbinders Local 3
San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild

Another COPE Youth Day

Alameda County COPE's young volunteers, who passed out Tom Bates for Supervisor bumper strips to 80 motorists last Saturday, will go out again tomorrow.

Teen agers and adults to drive them to supermarket parking lots should report to COPE, 595 Sixteenth Street, Oakland at 10 a.m. tomorrow, Saturday.

They will be dispatched to markets where they will offer

bumper strips for COPE-endorsed Bates and put them on bumpers of motorists who accept them.

COPE Assistant Steve Martin told the Central Labor Council this week that COPE is open from 9 a.m. to 11 or 12 o'clock at night for volunteer work.

Major job now is transcribing telephone numbers to voting precinct lists for use by telephone volunteers before the June 6 primary.



MAJORITY LEADER of the State Senate, Senator George Moscone of San Francisco, (right) confers with Tom Bates, candidate for Alameda County Supervisor from the Fifth District, after endorsing Bates' candidacy. Moscone described Bates as "honest, incorruptible and tough."

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

It's just old Dicky with some new tricks

Memo to those Nixon-loving columnists and commentators who are all broken up about the sad plight of the Democrats:

Cut it out. The majority party does not need sympathy.

And besides, I don't think you're really sympathetic.

★ ★ ★

THE MOST notoriously Nixon-loving man whose stuff I get to see is one Joseph Alsop who is alternated on the right hand editorial page of the Chronicle with a liberal who does not see eye-to-eye with him.

Such headlines as "Primaries Killing the Democrats" appear above Alsop's columns. He is, in fact, very strong on the thought that the primaries will bring the Democrats nothing but grief.

In fact, it is my belief that if there were no primary contests on the Democratic side, this gentleman would discover something that is not now visible to impute grief to the Demos with.

FRANKLY, I think that the place where sympathy should go is the Republicans.

They have had no contest since Congressman McCloskey was forced by lack of funds to drop out of the GOP primaries.

There is to be sure a vigorously conservative Republican candidate named Ashbrook who feels that Mr. Nixon has strayed from the safe fields of free enterprise and hating reds.

For such things as revenue-sharing and welfare reform are un-American, he says and so do enough GOPers to worry another trueblue conservative columnist named Victor Lasky whom I occasionally see in the feature section which represents the Chronicle inside of Sunday's Examiner.

(And if you think that's confusing, you just aren't up on the newspaper "consolidation" thing.)

Mr. Lasky says to the honest far righters that they should have no fear, that Mr. Nixon's tack is still trueblue Republican and besides that it is more likely to win for him in November than his old line.

★ ★ ★

WE HAVE support for that position from such non-leftists as Barry Goldwater, so it is my belief that there really is no GOP contest.

They are stuck with Dick.

And as Mr. Lasky and Mr. Goldwater intimate his "new" look is really his old look but to be practical in politics you have sometimes to appear to move toward your opponent's position.

Like having a screaming argument with Khrushchev at a Moscow trade exhibition when you're a Vice President and having a love feast with Mao when you're a President who wants to stay President.

Like voting no on Social Security and other such extravagances when you're a Congressman or Senator and agreeing that we need a great big 5 per cent raise on those big \$100 and under a month Social Security benefits which too many poor old people get.

I agree with Victor and Barry. The new Dick is the old Dick playing a new trick.

Which is why I'm sorry for the GOP for those tame no-contest primaries.

Tom Anderson testimonial set tonight

Tom Anderson will be honored at a testimonial dinner in Oakland tonight, Friday, for his years of service to the labor movement and to equal rights.

The dinner, sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute chapter in the East Bay, will be held at Goodman's Hall, 10 Jack London Square. Proceeds of the \$12.50 a plate affair will help pay for the institute's voter registration and voter education efforts.

Anderson, who received a special Community Leadership Award at the recent COPE Man of the Year Dinner here, is secretary-treasurer of Dining Car Cooks & Waiters Local 456, an Alameda Central Labor Council vice president, longtime member of the Oakland Housing Authority and a 42-year member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Suit promised in effort to nullify SAVE measures

Court action to nullify two job-destroying "SAVE" initiatives adopted by voters in Livermore and Pleasanton was promised this week by executives of Associated Home Builders of the Greater East Bay.

"SAVE," which would halt residential construction in the two southern Alameda County cities, is scheduled to become effective April 28.

"It is conceivable the court would issue a restraining order at that time pending the outcome of litigation," said William T. Leonard, executive vice president of the Home Builders.

Bud Hardesty, president of the association, said "the question of denying housing to people will now go into the courts and, if necessary, to the highest court in the land."

While adopting SAVE by a margin of 470 votes, Pleasanton voters elected two city councilmen endorsed by the Alameda County Building Trades Council for their opposition to the measure — William J. Herlihy and Edward J. Kinney. The third councilman elected, S. Floyd Mori, also to a strong position against the initiative.

In Livermore Proposition B, the "Save-No Growth" proposal, carried by a margin of 1,180 with less than 67 per cent of the registered voters balloting.

The Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council opposed both measures in an effort to save some 2,000 threatened jobs.

Delegate seated

Claudia C. Pike of Communications Workers Local 9412 was seated as a delegate by the Alameda Central Labor Council last week.

Bates on anti-drug unit

Tom Bates, labor-endorsed candidate for the Alameda County board of supervisors, was elected to the board of directors of the Narcotics Education League, an organization fighting drug abuse.

E. Bay Teamster local asks Fitzsimmons quit pay board

Last week's membership

meeting of Teamster Warehousemen Local 853 voted unanimously to ask Teamsters General President Frank Fitzsimmons to quit the Nixon pay board.

AFL-CIO and United Automobile Workers representatives withdrew from the board in March, charging business and "public" members were in collusion to control wages for the benefit of employer profits while prices were uncontrolled.

Fitzsimmons, who is critical of

the board majority, remained a member.

Local 853 took its action after long discussion in which all speakers favored Fitzsimmons' resigning.

They agreed that President Nixon's "stabilization" is a case of holding wages down and letting prices and profits skyrocket.

Local 853 Secretary Al Costa was to draft a request that Fitzsimmons resign and forward it to the International Brotherhood president.